

The matter of his resignation. The indications were to-day that he reached the decision alone. After dinner to-day, before he had seen any one or received any communication, so far as is known, he called for some stationery and then wrote the letter.

A short time later the minister was visited by Moses Grant Edmonds, father of Miss Violet Edmonds, his fiancée, at whose home, in Brooklyn, Mr. Richeson was arrested yesterday morning, after an all night vigil by the police. With the bars between them as a grim reminder of the events which made necessary the postponement of the wedding, which had been set for October 31, the day Richeson was to be formally arraigned, the accused clergyman and his prospective father-in-law had a long talk. They were practically alone, the corridor in which Mr. Edmonds was forced to stand being deserted save for a turnkey at each of its distant ends.

When Mr. Edmonds left the jail a half hour after he had first appeared before Mr. Richeson's cell, he said that the prisoner is confident of acquittal and that he looks forward to the time when his name may be cleared of the charge which stands in the way of his intended marriage.

Mr. Edmonds was asked whether he had retained lawyers for the clergyman. He answered:

"Mr. Richeson will have as good counsel as money can buy."

This statement, together with a further one to the effect that Mr. Edmonds, with the rest of his family, retains confidence in Mr. Richeson, was taken to indicate that the wealth of the Edmonds family would be placed at the disposal of the pastor for the purpose of his defence.

Later the announcement was made that a member of the firm of Brandeis, Nottor & Dunbar already has the minister's case entrusted to him. This firm is headed by Louis D. Brandeis. Philip J. Dunbar, one of its members, made a formal statement to-day that he will look out for the prisoner's interests. Mr. Dunbar would not say, however, who had retained him. He would not say the defence would be his just what the defence would be.

Fiancée Remains True.

The staunchest friends of the accused man are the members of the Edmonds family. The first expression the daughter made was when the man she was to have married October 31 was taken from her house by the police.

"He did not kill Miss Linnell. He could not have done it. It is all a horrible mistake!" she cried to her mother, and then she sobbed, while Mrs. Edmonds stroked her hair and pleaded with her to be calm.

"God will see that justice is done, my daughter," her mother told her. "We must trust Him."

"I cannot believe that such a thing is possible," came from Mr. Edmonds. "We have had, and still have, every confidence in our future son-in-law, and we will stand behind him until it is proved, as I believe it will be proved, that he had no connection with the death of Miss Linnell."

Money rather than love, the police will allege when Richeson is placed on trial, was his incentive when he wooed and won Miss Edmonds. Under the will of her grandfather, the late George D. Edmonds, upon the death of her father she will receive three-eighths of an annual income from the \$766,125 worth of property left in trust by the late Mr. Edmonds, and should she become sole beneficiary her income on a 4 per cent basis would be \$20,645 annually. Besides this, she will get a large share of her father's estate.

Richeson received a salary of \$8 a month, and he was living in a single room.

It became known to-day that Richeson has been financially embarrassed for some time. In the Harvard Trust Company, at Cambridge, he has a balance of \$28, and cannot draw that, it is said, because of a note for \$100 he gave to a fellow minister, which the latter asked that he protect with his bank deposit.

Late to-day three men called at the home of Frank Carter, in Cambridge, where Mr. Richeson had his rooms. One of them, recognized as the head of a local private detective agency, left the house an hour and a half later, carrying a suitcase fairly bulging with articles believed to have been taken from the minister's apartment.

The detective was asked regarding the contents of the suitcase, and as to whom he was representing. He would neither affirm nor deny that he was acting for Mr. Richeson, nor would he tell what he was going to do with the contents of the case. Richeson may attend divine services to-morrow in the little jail chapel if he so desires, but it was not known at the jail to-day whether he would do so.

His pulpit at the Immanuel Church will be supplied to-morrow by the Rev. Dr. George Cross, of Newton Theological Seminary, who was asked last Monday by the parish committee to occupy the pulpit. Dr. Cross to-day said that he would not make any direct reference at to-morrow's services to "the events which have brought the church to such great public attention."

Prisoner Sleeps and Eats Well.

Richeson suffers the loss neither of sleep nor of appetite at the Charles street jail. His supper last night consisted of coffee and bread, the regular prison fare for the final meal of the day. He ate heartily. At 8 o'clock he was ready to go to bed. He lay down on the prison cot and slept like a man without a care.

Early to-day he was awake and ready for breakfast. He drank plenty of coffee and ate bread again. For dinner he had roast pork and peas. His supper consisted of a beef stew. To-night he maintained the same calmness of demeanor that characterized him since he entered the jail. He has not yet made

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MISS VIOLET EDMONDS.

Who was engaged to marry the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson on October 31, the day he is now to be arraigned, charged with the murder of Miss Linnell.

RICHESON HUNG IN EFFIGY

Deacons Let Former Pastor's Figure Dangle in Churchyard.

Hyannis, Mass., Oct. 21.—An effigy of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson hung to-day from the limb of a tall elm tree in the yard of the Baptist Church, of which he was formerly pastor. The effigy, which was discovered at dawn, had been suspended some time during the night after the regular Friday evening prayer meeting at the Baptist Church had ended.

The figure was fully dressed in black. The face was painted, and pinned to the coat was a large placard bearing the inscription "The Rev. Richeson." Nailed to the foot of the tree was a board on which was painted these words:

"Guilty. Read Luke, xvii, 2."

This Scriptural reference is:

"It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he cast into the sea than that he should offend one of these little ones."

The Revised Version reads: "Than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble."

The size of the figure corresponds closely to that of the former pastor, of whom, according to his old parishioners, it was a striking likeness.

Another card, bearing the signature "Vig. Committee," requested that the effigy be allowed to hang until 10 o'clock to-night, when it would be burned on the Hyannis baseball grounds.

The presence of the effigy was reported to the deacons of the Baptist Church early in the day. They held a conference and finally decided to allow the effigy to remain on the tree. It was the sentiment of the deacons that if the effigy represented the feelings of the people of Hyannis it might be a good idea to allow it to dangle in the churchyard as a warning to the youth of the town and to leave its removal to the town authorities.

The position of the figure was such that it could be seen for a distance of about a thousand feet on either side of the church, and most of the townspeople journeyed to the church to make a close inspection of it.

The effigy was finally cut down by J. S. Nicholson, whose home faces the church. Mr. Nicholson is not a Baptist and has no friendship for Mr. Richeson, but he objected to so gross an object hanging opposite his residence.

THREE WOMEN CLAIMED HIM

Trio, at Altar, Accused Richeson of Promising to Marry Them.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21.—The Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, held in Boston on a charge of murdering Miss Avis Linnell, was pastor of the Bethany Baptist church in this city from 1901 until 1904, when he resigned by request following the sensational disclosures of three young women, each of whom accused him of being engaged to her.

A scandal was created among the congregation when the three women, two of them members of the church, made their accusations against the pastor at the close of one of his Sunday morning sermons.

"All through the sermon," said a member of the congregation to-day, "the three sat together in the front row. The sermon was an eloquent one on 'Temptations of Young Girls in a City.' Just after the service the three women approached the preacher at the altar."

"You promised to marry me," said one. "Are you going to do it?"

"You promised to marry me, too," said the second. "Are you going to do that?"

"And me, too," said the other, crying. "How about me?"

"The women all wept hysterically. The Rev. Mr. Richeson, who was calm, said there must be some mistake, and left the church. Then he went to Liberty, Mo. The trustees wrote for his resignation."

Friends of the young pastor in this city recalled to-day a remarkable essay which he wrote for the college paper while a student at the Liberty Institution. The contribution, entitled "Love's Tragedy," contained a vivid commentary on the memorable Shakespeare scene in which Juliet quaffs the supposedly fatal potion and is found in a stupor by Romeo, who, in despair, ends his life. This scene inspired Richeson to write the following passages, now significant because of his later romances in New England:

Opposition always gives pain, and nowhere in life does it cause more sorrow than during that premature stage when love's inevitable dream has the possession of the heart. It seems, too, that but few young folks ever love without being molested by some fastidious aunt or fanatical uncle who has been disappointed in love, so, of course, they set the world's standard by their own examples.

"There is no picture to be seen in all the literature that so much approaches true love as that of Romeo and Juliet. There is one of mutual tenderness not prompted by fictitious sentimentalism."

The love of Romeo and Juliet is as truly the tragedy of love as Othello is the tragedy of jealousy. Romeo and Juliet is the picture of love and its pliable fate in a world whose atmosphere is too sharp for this tender blossom of love. There was, as the ancients tell us, all true love ever will be, love at first sight, and now it is said to think of such a love as this to end in so cruel a tragedy. Only a few hours of married life until Romeo must flee as a murderer just when their love seemed to

be a heavenly spark to earth that consumed the mortal it touched.

Today some folks say children have no right to love even if they know how, but since our greatest poet does not find fault with the two young folks for the secret marriage, why should a spectator censure the work of the greatest dramatic artist who says that the world has ever known? Oh, why find fault with lovers at all, because if love is sanctioned in heaven it will be everlasting on earth? They were united in mind, therefore no reason for delaying legal proceedings. Some say that children have not had opportunities or experiences, so just take the first chance, but this is not the case with our two friends.

Unfortunately the scheme of the mutual friend did not prove successful. So when Romeo came and found Juliet under the influence of the feared deadly poison he supposed her to be dead and immediately drank to his death just a few minutes before Juliet regains consciousness. She awakens only to find him already in death. Poor fellow, he did not stop to think it worth while to live that he might keep her memory sacred, nor did he care to live and let her uncontrollable love flow into another channel or to stand stagnant to be added to the world's waste. He was in a few moments both in the world beyond. The one took poison to be like the other, while the other the dagger to be like the one.

Again, just one word more, if you please, and then you may reflect in quietude that no one let the natural beauty of woman or the concealed art of man ever lead him to enter an eternal tragedy by his own hand. Love is love, love is love, love is love that lives to love; love is love that loves to live.

TAKES CYANIDE AND DIES

Aged Salesman Had Been Talking About Avis Linnell Case.

After discussing for two days with every friend he met various points last evening, the murder of Miss Avis Linnell by cyanide of potassium, for which the Rev. Clarence Virgil Thompson Richeson was arrested, David H. Hancock, seventy-six years old, went to his room in the Hancock Court apartments, at No. 28 St. Nicholas avenue, shortly after 9 o'clock last evening and swallowed a dose of the same poison. He was found dead a few minutes later, lying face downward on his bed.

On the dresser table, in front of which he was thought to have stood when he swallowed the poison, were a fully loaded .32-caliber revolver and a big carving knife. Mr. Hancock, who was a salesman, had been worrying over bad business conditions, and about three weeks ago attempted suicide by taking gas. He was found in time and hurried to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He had been closely watched since then, but succeeded in eluding his family for a few moments last evening.

His wife and a married daughter, the wife of Dr. James C. Ayres, of No. 31 West 74th street, survive him. The body was taken in charge last night by Coroner Winterbottom.

HELD AS WIFE POISONER

Allison MacFarland Explains How He Got Cyanide.

Allison MacFarland, advertising manager for the Crocker-Wheeler company, whose wife was found dead from cyanide of potassium poisoning in her home in Newark Wednesday morning, was formally charged with murder yesterday afternoon and was committed to the Essex County jail without bail.

Before being taken to the jail, where he is to await the action of the grand jury, he called the newspaper reporters to his side and said he wanted to make a statement. After making a general denial of the charge against him, he said in part:

"I am unable to explain the manner of my wife's death. I do not believe she committed suicide, for she never gave any indication that she was unhappy or discontented with life. I am certain her death was the result of accident in mistaking for a harmless bromide the deadly cyanide of potassium that was in the medicine chest in my home."

"I obtained the cyanide of potassium at the works of the Crocker-Wheeler Company at the request of my wife. We had kept it in the house for some time, and which we used to clean jewelry. I put the cyanide in a bottle that had stood for some time along with others on the top shelf of the chest. Most of these bottles were empty. I selected a bottle that had previously contained a bromide that I had used myself."

"I did not take a bottle containing bromide of potash, that my wife had used and changed the content. The bottle I used had never been handled, so far as I know, by my wife. I labeled it cyanide by pasting a label over the original one, and left the bottle on the top shelf, so my wife had no occasion to disturb it."

He denied he had changed the label on the bottle between the visit of Dr. Gale and that of County Physician McKendree. He also denied that he and his wife had had a serious quarrel or that she had ever quarreled with him about another woman, adding that she "never had any reason to quarrel on that score."

It was disclosed that the detectives were working on a theory that a woman whom MacFarland knows may throw some light on the case. This theory was prompted, it was said, by an examination of some letters found in MacFarland's home and in his desk at the Crocker-Wheeler plant.

OWEN WISTER MUCH ALIVE

Novelist Disturbed by Report of His Death When Hunting.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—Owen Wister, the Philadelphia novelist, rumors of whose death were circulated recently, is disturbed because of the false report, and is about to return East from the hunting fields of Wyoming. This news came in a telegram from him received by a Philadelphia newspaper to-day. The telegram says:

"Many thanks for kind letter, just received. Disturbed and distressed by anxiety or friends. Please publish personal news of my being all right if you see fit. In this city and under the rumor was still supposed to be true."

A letter also was received from Mr. Wister telling of his present trip. It was postmarked G. Ranch, at Teton, Wyo. In it Mr. Wister says he is enjoying himself tremendously and that he is in the best of health. The hunting, he says, is good.

REGISTRATION GAINS

27,252 OVER 1907

Fusion Issues Arouse Interest Equal to Last Campaign for Governor.

TOTAL THIS YEAR 618,917

Manhattan and Bronx Fall Off on Last Day—All the Other Boroughs Show Marked Increase.

Registration for this year ended last night with a total increase for the four days over 1907, the last "off year," of 27,252. In that year the total registration was 591,665, while this year it was 618,917. In 1910 with a campaign for Governor on the registration was 617,797, so that it can be fairly taken that the fusion issues this year have aroused at least as much interest as the fight for the governorship, did last year. The registration in 1908, the last year of a Presidential campaign, was 682,158.

On the first day of registration this year there was a falling off from the total for the day, as compared with the same day in 1907. There was an increase this year on both the second and third days of registration, and last night the books closed for the year with a total for the day of 161,434, which was an increase of 6,779 over the 1907 total for the fourth day of 154,655.

In Manhattan and the Bronx the registration yesterday was 82,907, making the total figures for those boroughs for the four days 320,031. This compares with a total of 322,020 in 1907, a decrease this year of 1,989 for the four days and of 614 for the last day. On the last day of registration in 1907 85,321 declared their intention of voting.

Brooklyn shows an increase for the four days of 14,867, and the registration in the borough was 3,944 heavier on the last day this year than it was on the same day in 1907. The registration in Brooklyn yesterday amounted to 69,454, with a total for the four days of 231,746. In 1907 the figures were 56,490 for the last day and 216,879 for the four days.

Queens kept up yesterday its consistent increase, with a total of 13,771 for the last day and 51,484 for the four days. The figures in that borough in 1907 were 10,884 for the fourth day and a total registration of 38,155. This is an increase in Queens of 13,329 in the total registration and an increase of 3,987 for the last day.

Richmond also continued to increase, with a total of 15,055 for the four days, 1,144 more than the four days' registration of 1907. The registration in Richmond yesterday amounted to 4,322, while in 1907 it was 3,900 on the fourth day, a difference of 392 in favor of this year. The registration figures by Assembly districts for the last day in 1907, 1910 and this year, with summaries by boroughs for the last day and of the total registration in the same years, follow:

Summary for the Fourth Day.			
Boroughs.	1907.	1910.	1911.
Manhattan and The Bronx	85,321	79,931	82,907
Brooklyn	56,490	57,849	69,454
Queens	10,884	12,988	13,771
Richmond	3,900	4,139	4,322
Totals	154,655	154,907	161,434

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Boroughs.	1907.	1910.	1911.
Manhattan and The Bronx	322,020	320,031	320,031
Brooklyn	216,879	231,746	231,746
Queens	38,155	51,484	51,484
Richmond	15,465	15,055	15,055
Totals	591,665	617,797	618,917

YESTERDAY'S REGISTRATION.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.			
A. D.	1907.	1910.	1911.
1	2,126	1,791	1,710
2	1,791	1,791	1,710
3	2,395	1,927	1,750
4	1,569	1,656	1,264
5	2,639	2,172	1,750
6	1,184	982	1,110
7	1,285	869	1,224
8	1,594	1,075	1,224
9	2,256	1,925	1,876
10	1,925	1,544	1,750
11	2,294	2,117	2,067
12	2,636	1,917	1,653
13	1,459	1,945	1,710
14	2,481	2,165	2,049
15	2,412	2,149	2,051
16	1,967	1,903	1,827
17	2,514	2,292	2,454
18	2,211	1,831	2,067
19	2,692	2,180	2,067
20	1,818	1,761	1,767
21	2,927	2,750	2,967
22	2,044	1,935	1,814
23	2,792	1,457	1,366
24	2,680	2,267	1,990
25	2,225	2,044	1,975
26	2,560	2,321	1,790
27	1,572	1,510	1,587
28			

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BROOKLYN.			
A. D.	1907.	1910.	Four-day total.
1	2,395	2,249	2,072
2	2,351	2,060	1,552
3	2,049	1,817	1,552
4	2,524	2,203	1,288
5	2,528	2,618	2,681
6	2,150	1,994	1,679
7	2,182	2,117	2,193
8	2,091	1,878	1,851
9	2,028	1,904	1,712
10	2,559	2,421	2,377
11	2,355	2,390	2,390
12	2,623	1,931	1,836
13	2,187	1,955	2,024
14	2,062	2,042	2,088
15	2,237	4,026	4,772
16	2,288	2,106	2,239
17	2,801	3,803	4,383
18	1,982	1,961	1,945
19	2,622	2,338	2,450
20	1,569	1,329	1,387
21	2,211	1,875	